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it shows that the facts do not substantiate the popular belief that these newcomers are fit subjects for the almshouse, hospital and prison.

The book as a whole is general in its treatment, somewhat objectionable because of frequent quotations, and partakes too much of the loose character of magazine articles. Such chapters as that on the "Privilege and Duties of Italian Citizenship" could easily be spared. Some facts regarding naturalization, vote buying, office holding, or the relation of Italians to the Irish in large cities would be of practical value.

The spirit of the book is much to be commended. It makes an admirable introduction to a subject which requires more detailed study and first-hand familiarity with existing conditions.

EMILY FOGG MEADE.

Hammonton, N. J.

Oppenheim, L., LL. D. *International Law: A Treatise.* Vol. I, "Peace." Pp. xxxvi, 610. Price, \$6.50 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

It will be a matter of general rejoicing amongst students of international law that in the first volume of this treatise, we have at last a comprehensive treatment of the Law of Peace. Mr. Oppenheim has done more than to systematize the results of prior investigation. In every chapter his work gives evidence of independent research and independent thought. The author also shows a remarkable faculty for clear and concise formulation which means so much for the development of international law.

Another merit is that the method of treatment adapts this work equally well to the jurist and to the student. The references which precede each section are selected with excellent judgment and will be invaluable to those who wish to make more detailed investigations. In his method of treatment the author shows a keen appreciation of the forces that have contributed toward the development of international law. His treatment of the analogy between the development of international law and the growth of the private law is one of the most suggestive chapters of the book. With many of the treatises on international law, the great difficulty has been that they have failed to treat the subject as part of the general process of juristic evolution. The result has been a vagueness in treatment and a vagueness in method which has contributed much toward the retarding of the development of the subject. In this first volume of his work the author shows that he clearly appreciates this defect in the usual method of treatment. Taken all in all Mr. Oppenheim has given us the best treatment of the Law of Peace that we have as yet had.

LEO S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Unwin, George. *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* Pp. viii, 276. Price, \$2.50 (7s. 6d.). Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1904.

Mr. George Unwin's contribution to the economic history of England is likely to prove of equal interest to the sociologist, the economist and the his-

torian. To the first it furnishes numerous examples of the application of evolutionary principles to economic society; to the second, it gives concrete examples of the workings of monopoly and of the process through which the economic organization has been gradually built up. To the historian, it affords ample proof of the intimate relations and reactions of the economic and political forces at a time when the interaction of such forces can be more easily analyzed than to-day.

The strength of the work lies in the fact that it is directed to a somewhat limited field both in extent and in time. Of course the field investigated, viz., the history and functions of the liveried companies is by no means exhausted—it is just begun. But the tendencies are so clearly shown, the relationships so well delineated by the author that those who come after him will in this particular field be obliged to follow in the path blazed out by this book. It ought to take rank at once with Ashley's work on English economic history as a contribution of the first rank. If it is found to lack something of the masterly conciseness and vividness of impression left by Ashley's work, it is perhaps due rather to the complex and involved character of the task than to any lack of those qualities in the author's style. The matter contained in the appendices is of great interest. In looking over even the list of manuscript sources, one cannot refrain from expressing the hope that many of the companies may yet publish their records and thus put in a form accessible to the students of social sciences these invaluable records of their past history.

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